ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

M.A. PSYCHOLOGY ADMISSION TEST

SESSION 2019-20

SERIES-A

Time: 2 hours **Max Marks: 200**

	Particulars to be filled in by Candidate		Instructions to Candidate
1.	Roll Number (in figures) 80966 35	1.	All questions in Section A and B are Compulsory. Section A carries 140 marks and Section B carries 60 marks.
2.	Name of the Candidates (in Block Letters) SANA.C	2.	There are 70 questions in Section A and each question in followed by four alternative answers marked as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select one of the answers which you consider as most appropriate and shade the relevant circle against the corresponding question number on the OMR sheet.
3.	Name of Candidate's Father ABDUL MAJEED.C	3.	There are 10 short answer types questions in Section B. Write each answer in about 50-60 words
4.	Name of Candidate's Mother MUHSINA.K.C	4.	Use black / blue ball point pen for the correct answer in the OMR sheet.
5.	Date of Test 30/05/2019	5.	Do not put any marks of identification in any part of the answer sheet.
		6.	Answer should only be marked on the OMR sheet. No. answer should be written, marked on the question booklet.
		7.	Incorrect answer shall result in a **Negative score of 25 percent** of the marks allotted to the question.
	SIGNATURE OF THE INVIGILATOR		

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SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Section –A

1. A learning process in which an association is made between a previously neutral stimulus and a stimulus that naturally evokes a response is known as
   a. Operant conditioning
   b. Classical conditioning
   c. Latent learning
   d. Insight learning

2. Although the capacity of short term memory is limited, more items can be held in this kind of storage through the process of
   a. Chunking
   b. Decoding
   c. Rote rehearsal
   d. Data compression

3. The ability to identify previously encountered material is called
   a. Recall
   b. Recognition
   c. Mnemonics
   d. Eidetic recall

4. Which of the following is NOT a cause of forgetting?
   a. Decay
   b. Retrieval inhibition
   c. Interference
   d. Selective attention

5. When a person "forgets" what someone has just said because he was not paying attention to the speaker at all, it is an example of the _____ explanation of forgetting.
   a. Interference
   b. Memory trace
   c. Encoding failure
   d. Repression

6. The ability to manipulate information in memory temporarily, while remembering something else, is called
   a. Sensory memory
   b. Semantic memory
   c. Working memory
   d. Episodic memory

7. People who are always looking for a challenge may have higher need for
   a. Achievement
   b. Affiliation
   c. Power
   d. Attention

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8. The part of personality that represents conscience, morality andsocial standards is called
   a. Reality principle
   b. Id
   c. Ego
   d. Superego

9. Which of the following factors has been demonstrated to be most influential in fatigue reduction?
   a. Hardiness
   b. Wealth
   c. Exercise
   d. Education

10. Personal prejudice can result from hostility. What is the target of this hostility called?
   a. A self-fulfilment prophecy
   b. Conformist
   c. A scapegoat
   d. An altruist

11. Which brain region is considered guardian of the body?
   a. Amygdala
   b. Septum
   c. Hippocampus
   d. Hypothalamus

12. If you have problems in storing away new memories, the damage is most likely in the _____ area of brain.
   a. Hippocampus
   b. Cerebellum
   c. Hypothalamus
   d. Amygdale

13. Need for money is an example of _____ drive /motive.
   a. Primary
   b. Acquired
   c. Innate
   d. Instinctive

14. According to Maslow's theory, the basic needs include
   a. Physiological needs, safety and security
   b. Safety, love and belonging
   c. Physiological needs and belonging
   d. Self-esteem and self-actualization

15. Adam gets a new toy for every good grade on his report card in first grade. Toys are providing Adams with
   a. Intrinsic motivation
   b. Extrinsic motivation
   c. Need motivation
   d. Intrinsic reward

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16. According to Atkinson and Shiffrin model of human memory which of the following sequence of events is correct?
    a. Attention – sensory memory – short term memory – long term memory – elaborative rehearsal
    b. Sensory memory – attention – short term memory – elaborative rehearsal – long term memory
    c. Attention – short term memory – sensory memory – elaborative rehearsal – long term memory
    d. Sensory memory – short term memory – attention – long term memory – elaborative rehearsal.

17. Which of the following is NOT a type of anxiety proposed by Sigmund Freud?
    a. Neurotic anxiety
    b. State anxiety
    c. Moral anxiety
    d. Reality anxiety

18. The binocular cue to depth in which eyes turn inward to focus on an object is called
    a. Convergence
    b. Retinal disparity
    c. Accommodation
    d. Motion parallax

19. One has a tendency to organize things to make a balanced or symmetrical figure that includes all parts. This is known as the law of
    a. Continuation
    b. Similarity
    c. Closure
    d. Good figure

20. In operant conditioning a schedule of reinforcement that reinforces a response at predictable time intervals is the case of
    a. Fixed- ratio schedule
    b. Variable -ratio schedule
    c. Fixed- interval schedule
    d. Variable- interval schedule

21. When one conditioned stimulus is used to create another, this is called
    a. Spontaneous recovery
    b. Extinction
    c. Higher-order conditioning
    d. Shaping

22. Which of the following is most effective in conditioning?
    a. Backward conditioning
    b. Delayed conditioning
    c. Simultaneous conditioning
    d. Trace conditioning

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23. Which of the following is the correct sequence for the motivation process?
    a. Need – drive – behavioural response
    b. Drive - behavioural response - need
    c. Behavioural response – drive - need
    d. Behavioural response – goal - drive

24. Which of the following therapy is based on operant conditioning?
    a. Flooding
    b. Aversion therapy
    c. Systematic desensitization
    d. Token economy

25. Which brain structure is responsible for our balance, posture, and muscle tone?
    a. Medulla
    b. Cerebellum
    c. Reticular formation
    d. Pons

26. Receiving neurons have special _____that fit the shape of certain molecules.
    a. Synaptic vesicles
    b. Receptor sites
    c. Gaps
    d. Branches

27. In a signal-detection paradigm "a false alarm" refers to
    a. A NO response in the absence of the stimulus
    b. A NO response in the presence of the stimulus
    c. A YES response in the absence of the stimulus
    d. A YES response in the presence of the stimulus

Miss
False alarm
correct reject
hit

28. The psychophysical method of limits is also known as
    a. Method of average error
    b. Method of constant error
    c. Method of minimal changes
    d. Differential threshold

29. The smallest difference between two stimuli that can be detected 50 percent of the time it is present, is called
    a. Sensation
    b. Sensory adaptation
    c. Just noticeable difference
    d. Absolute threshold

30. Inferential statistics are used when researchers want to know about
    a. The range of the highest to lowest score.
    b. Causes of difference in the data.
    c. Central tendencies in data.
    d. Variability in data.

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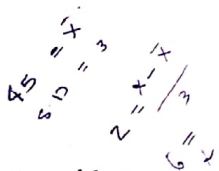
31. Which is the most frequently used measure of variability?
    a. Range
    b. Quartile Deviation
    c. Average Deviation
    d. Standard deviation

32. Approximately what percentage of scores falls within two standard deviation of the mean in a normal distribution?
    a. 34%
    b. 95%
    c. 99%
    d. 68%

33. If z-score of normal distribution is - 2.5, mean of distribution is 45 and standard deviation of normal distribution is 3 then value of 'X' for a normal distribution is
    a. 97.5
    b. 47.5
    c. 37.5
    d. 67.5



34. Name the phenomenon where performance of an individual decreases with the presence of others.
    a. Social facilitation
    b. Social inhibition
    c. Social loafing
    d. Social de-individuation

35. What, according to Adorno et al. (1950), caused prejudice and discrimination?
    a. Socio-cultural status
    b. Upbringing and an authoritarian personality
    c. Genetic differences
    d. Sadism

36. Tokenism refers to
    a. A stereotype
    b. A schema
    c. Positive discrimination
    d. Negative discrimination

37. The female archetype present in male is called
    a. Neurosis
    b. Anxiety
    c. Animus
    d. Anima

38. Attenuation theory of attention was proposed by
    a. Broadbent
    b. Triesman
    c. Jhonston& Heinz
    d. Dentch&Dentch

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39. To measure leadership style Fiedler devised an instrument called the
   a. Least preferred colleague scale
   b. Least preferred co-worker scale
   c. Least popular co-worker scale
   d. Least popular colleague scale

40. Behavioural problems in which the person exhibits symptoms suggesting physical disease or injury, but for which there is no identifiable cause, are called
   a. Mood disorders
   b. Somatoform disorders
   c. Anxiety disorder
   d. Schizophrenia

41. _____ are acts a person feels driven to repeat. They help control anxiety caused by _____.
   a. Obsessions; compulsions
   b. Compulsions; obsessions
   c. Compulsions; defense mechanisms
   d. Defense mechanisms; obsessions

42. Which of the following is true of individuals with Down syndrome?
   a. Nearly 70 percent of the individual affected are male.
   b. The condition is caused by a chromosomal abnormality.
   c. In general they die young before the age of 40.
   d. The majority of them have severe intellectual impairment.

43. In schizophrenia, the term anhedonia refers to
   a. An inability to enjoy food.
   b. An inability to express empathy.
   c. An inability to react to enjoyable or pleasurable event.
   d. An inability to react to social cues.

44. Which of the following dimensions does NOT belong to Costa and McCrae's NEO-Personality Inventory?
   a. Agreeableness
   b. Conscientiousness
   c. Psychoticism
   d. Openness to experience

45. One trait that dominates a personality so much that it influences nearly everything a person does is a
   a. Global trait
   b. Cardinal trait
   c. Specific trait
   d. Central trait

46. Who believed that traits existed as part of the nervous system?
   a. Costa and McCrae
   b. Allport
   c. Cattle
   d. Rogers

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47. Which method of scientific enquiry is used when the goal isto establish cause and effect relationship?
    a. Case study method
    b. Correlation method
    c. Experimental method
    d. Survey method

48. The way in which we interpret, analyze, remember and use information about the social world is referred to as
    a. Cognition
    b. Explicit cognition
    c. Implicit cognition
    d. Social cognition

49. 'Foot –in –the door' technique is used in
    a. Conformity
    b. Compliance
    c. Obedience
    d. All of the above

50. Social influence involves the following behavioural consequences.
    a. Norms, values, obedience
    b. Customs , values, norms
    c. Conformity , compliance, obedience
    d. Values , norms, conformity

51. The tendency to assign an internal locus of causality for our positive outcomes and an external locus for our negative outcomes is called
    a. Self- fulfilling prophecy
    b. Self-discrepancies
    c. Self-monitoring
    d. Self-serving bias

52. Grade norms are used in
    a. Achievement test
    b. Aptitude test
    c. Intelligence test
    d. Interest test

53. Raven's progressive matrices is a test based on
    a. Spearman's theoryof intelligence
    b. Wechsler's theoryof intelligence
    c. Gardner's theoryof intelligence
    d. Thurston's theory of intelligence

54. Which of the following test is generally used for selection of employees?
    a. Thematic Apperception test
    b. Attitude scale
    c. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
    d. General Aptitude Test Battery

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55. Which of the following statements about multiple aptitude batteries is true?
    a. They measure innate ability.
    b. They provide IQ scores.
    c. It is an alternate term for intelligence.
    d. They make intra-individual comparison on various abilities.

56. Which type of assessment would have the least problem with reliability?
    a. Subjective test
    b. Projective test
    c. Personality inventories
    d. Observation of behaviour

57. The image of oneself that develops from interactions with important or significant people in one's life is called
    a. Self-efficacy
    b. Self -concept
    c. Self- actualization
    d. The ideal self

58. Sensory experiences that occur in the absence of a stimulus are called
    a. Hallucinations
    b. Delusions
    c. Illusions
    d. Affect episodes

59. Which theory of emotion claims that the entire process of emotion is mediated by thalamus?
    a. James-Langetheory
    b. Evolutionary theory
    c. Cannon-Bard theory
    d. Schachter-Singer theory

60. According to Freud, the main defense mechanism that is common to all other mechanisms is
    a. Displacement
    b. Repression
    c. Regression
    d. Projection

61. The process by which sensory input is organized and interpreted into meaningful experience is called
    a. Sensation
    b. Sensory adaptation
    c. Perception
    d. Transduction

62. Which psychological perspective focuses on self -actualization?
    a. Psychoanalysis
    b. Humanism
    c. Behaviourism
    d. Cognitive psychology

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63. What is the approximate percentage of moderate mental retardation in retarded population?
    a. 10%
    b. 3- 4%
    c. 1- 2%
    d. 70%
64. When the previous learning experiences facilitate subsequent learning, it is called
    a. Positive transfer of training
    b. Negative transfer of training
    c. Zero transfer
    d. Proactive interference

65. Which technique of reliability assessment involves testing the same group of people on two separate occasions?
    a. Coefficient alpha
    b. Split-half method
    c. Test-retest method
    d. Scorer reliability

66. The resting potential of a neuron is
    a. – 95 mv
    b. + 85 mv
    c. +70 mv
    d. – 70 mv
67. Dysthymic disorder and cyclothymic disorder are the types of
    a. Mood disorder
    b. Conversion disorder
    c. Schizophrenia
    d. Somatoform disorder

68. In which of the following techniques judges are required to rate each statement on 11 point scale of favourableness- unfavourableness.
    a. Equal appearing interval scale
    b. Likert scale
    c. Guttman scale
    d. Semantic differential scale

69. In a _____study, neither the experimenter nor the participants knows who is in the control group and who is in the experimental group.
    a. Placebo
    b. Double- blind
    c. Single- blind
    d. Triple-blind

70. Which of the following statistics is NOT permissible in an ordinal scale?
    a. Median
    b. Quartile deviation
    c. Percentiles
    d. Standard deviation

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Section-B

All questions are compulsory.Answer each question in 50-60 words. Each question carries 6 marks.

1) What is the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment?

2) Critically evaluate Maslow's need hierarchy theory?

3) Define confounding variables and discuss various techniques to control them.

4) Explain Jung's type approach to personality.

5) Explain Freud's concept of structure of personality.

6) Define measurement and describe different levels of measurement.

7) What is criterion related validity? Differentiate between predictive and concurrent validity.

8) Explain the difference between prejudice and discrimination.

9) What is fundamental attribution error? Explain.

10) Write short notes on Skewness and Kurtosis.

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